

The SuperGrid: Combined Delivery and Storage of Electricity and Hydrogen

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EPRI

The SuperGrid: Combined Delivery and Storage of Electricity and Hydrogen

Paul M. Grant



2 July 2003 Oak Ridge, TN

"The Challenge"

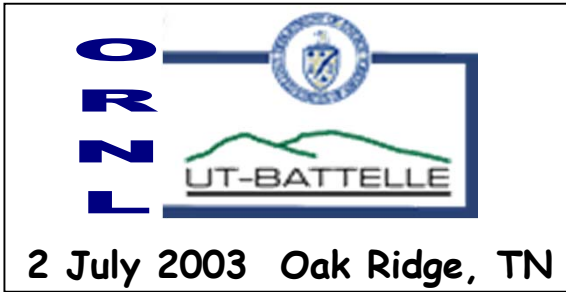


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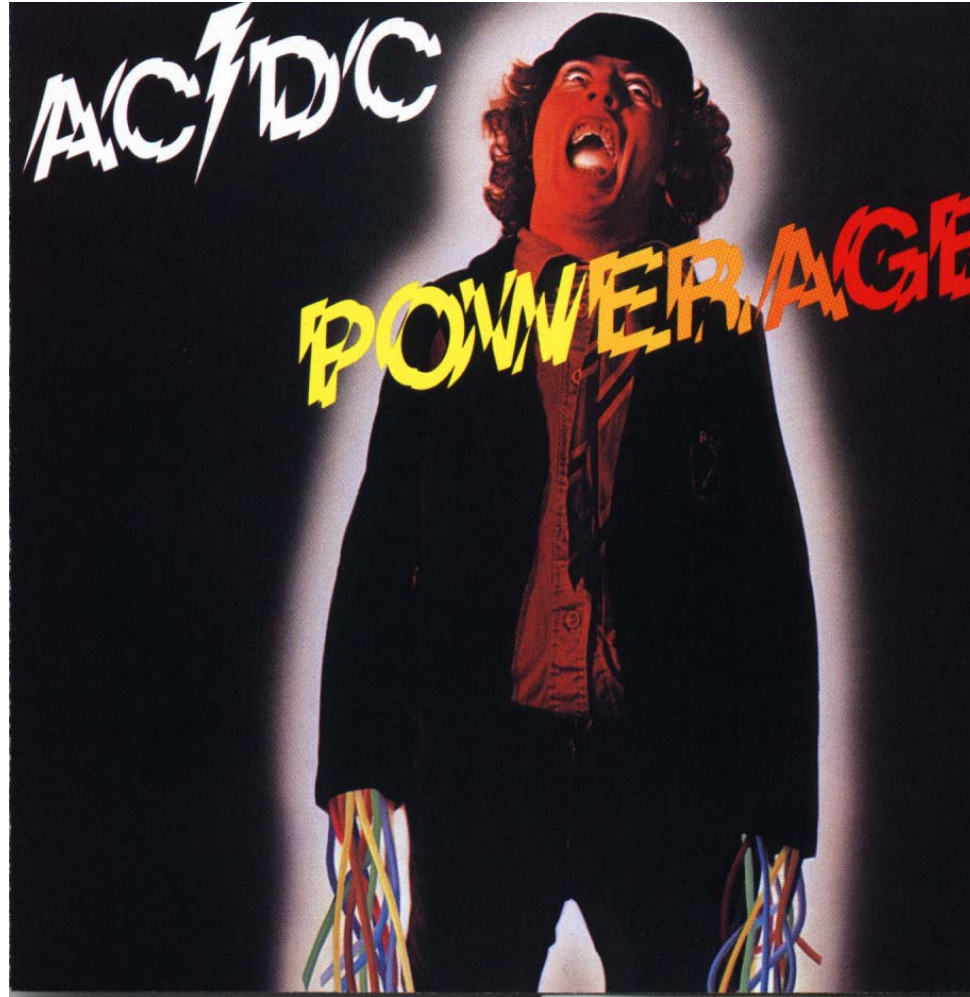
The SuperGrid: Combined Delivery and Storage of Electricity and Hydrogen

Wired Magazine, June 2001

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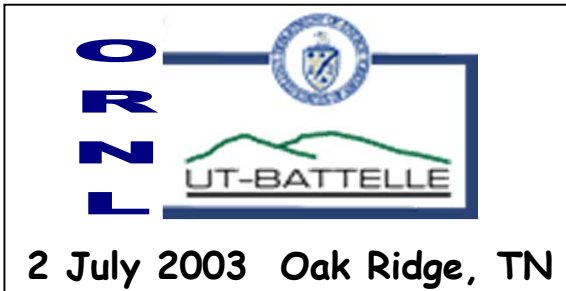
Californication!



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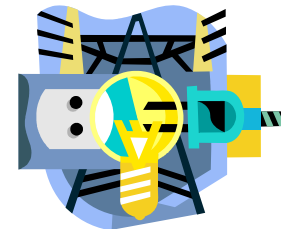
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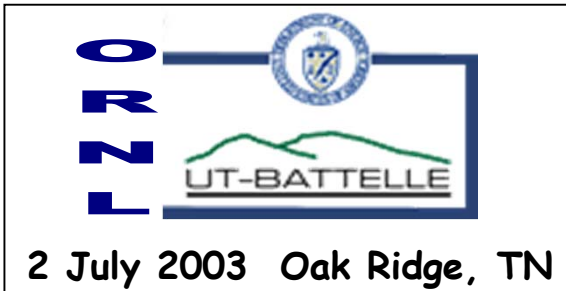
Architecture

Three Dimensions

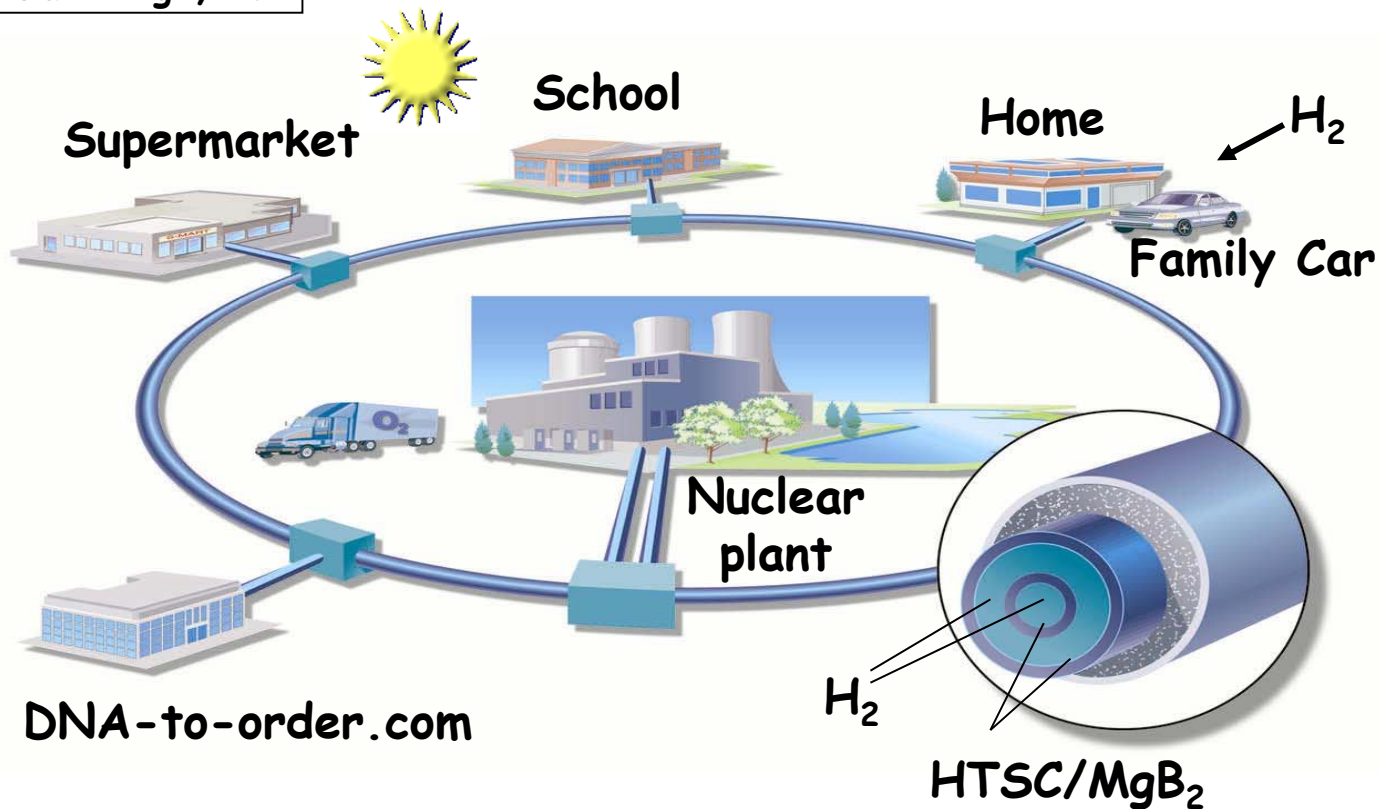
- **SuperGrid** – A superconducting, H₂-cooled interstate “backbone” connecting regions coast to coast.
- **RegionGrid** – Two grid operators (East and West) with upgraded high capacity lines to transmit power regionally.
- **CityGrid** – Local mini- and micro-grids with distributed intelligence, energy resources, and demand response



**Integrated systems architecture enables
NationalGrid operations across all dimensions.**



SuperCity



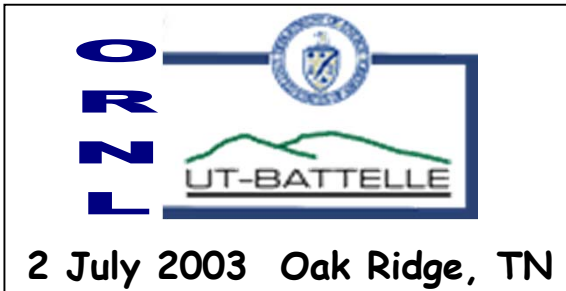
P.M. Grant, *The Industrial Physicist*, Feb/March Issue, 2002

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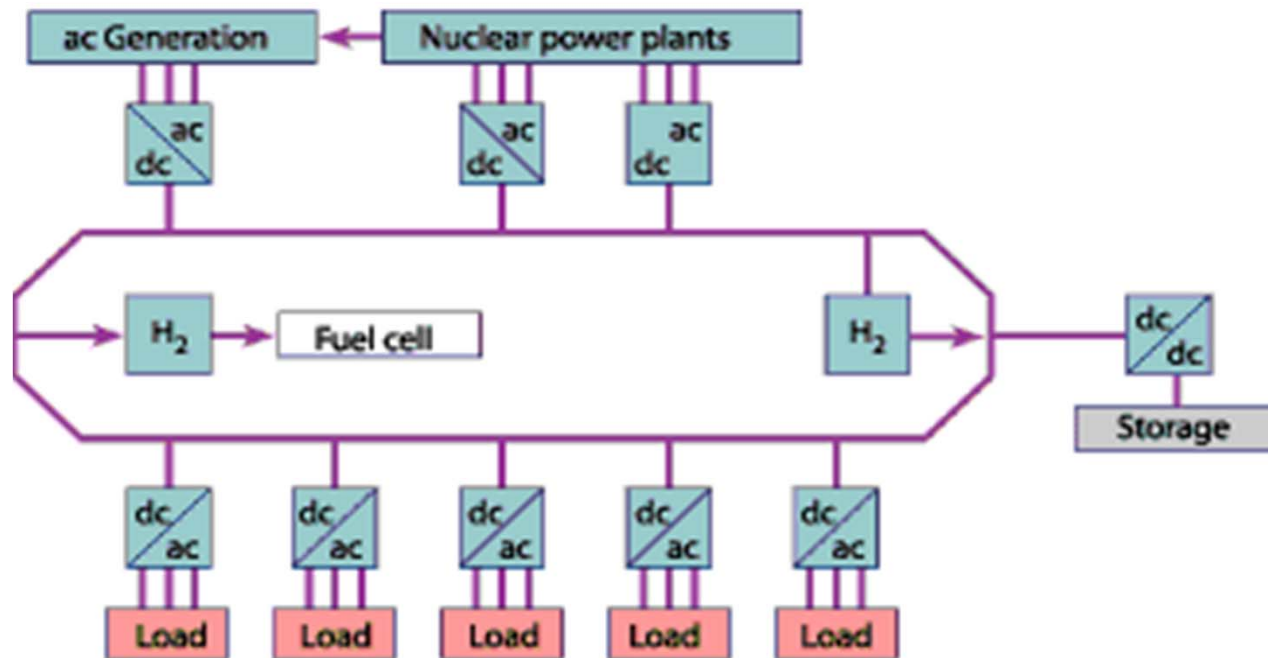


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SuperGrid



Continental SuperGrid

“Continental SuperGrid Workshop,” UIUC/Rockefeller U., Palo Alto, Nov. 2002

<ftp://grant:marulo@ftp.epri.com/Energy%20SuperGrid%20Workshop%20Proceedings/>
<http://www.epri.com/journal/details.asp?doctype=features&id=511>

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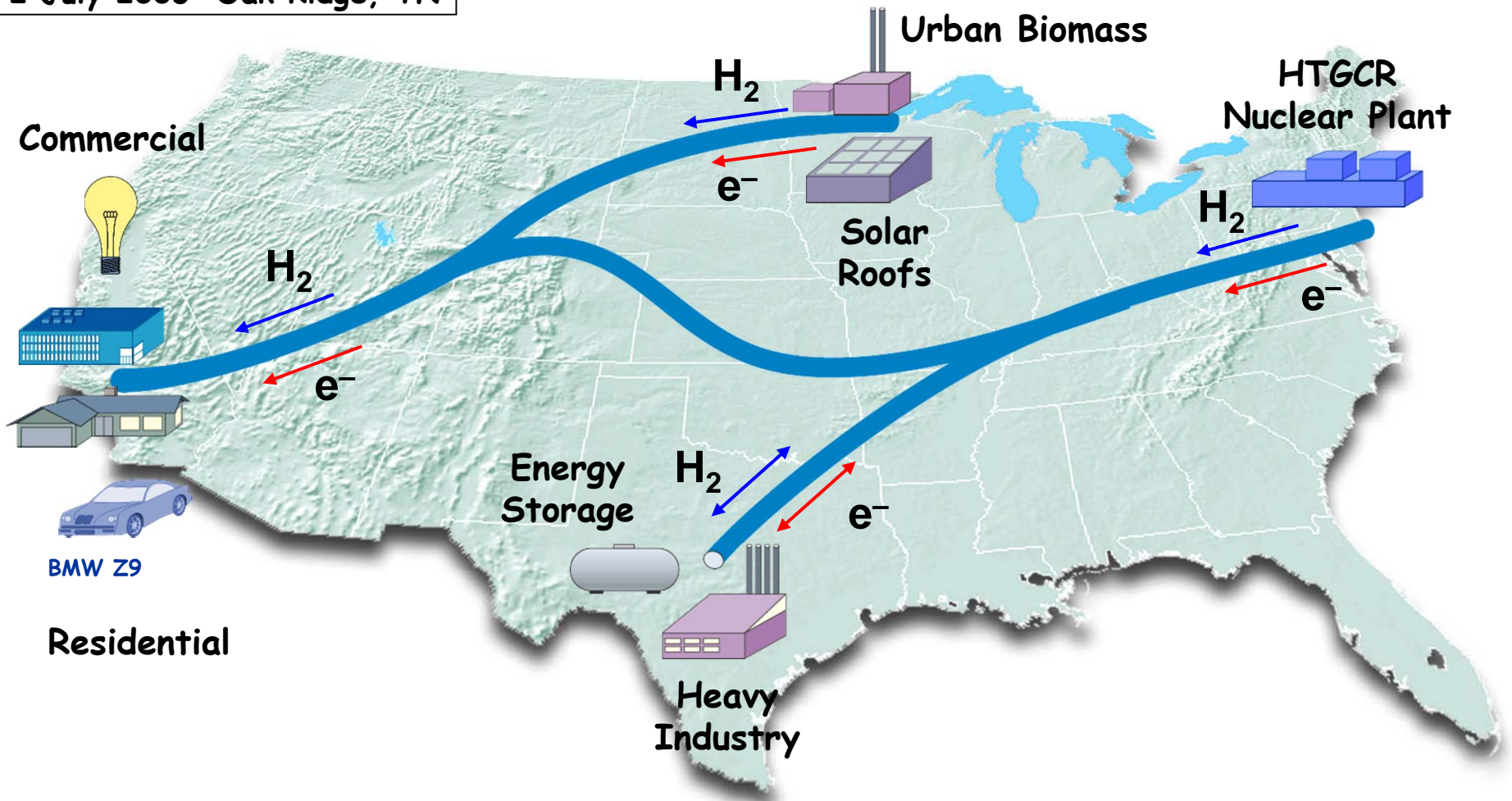
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North American 21st Century Energy SuperGrid



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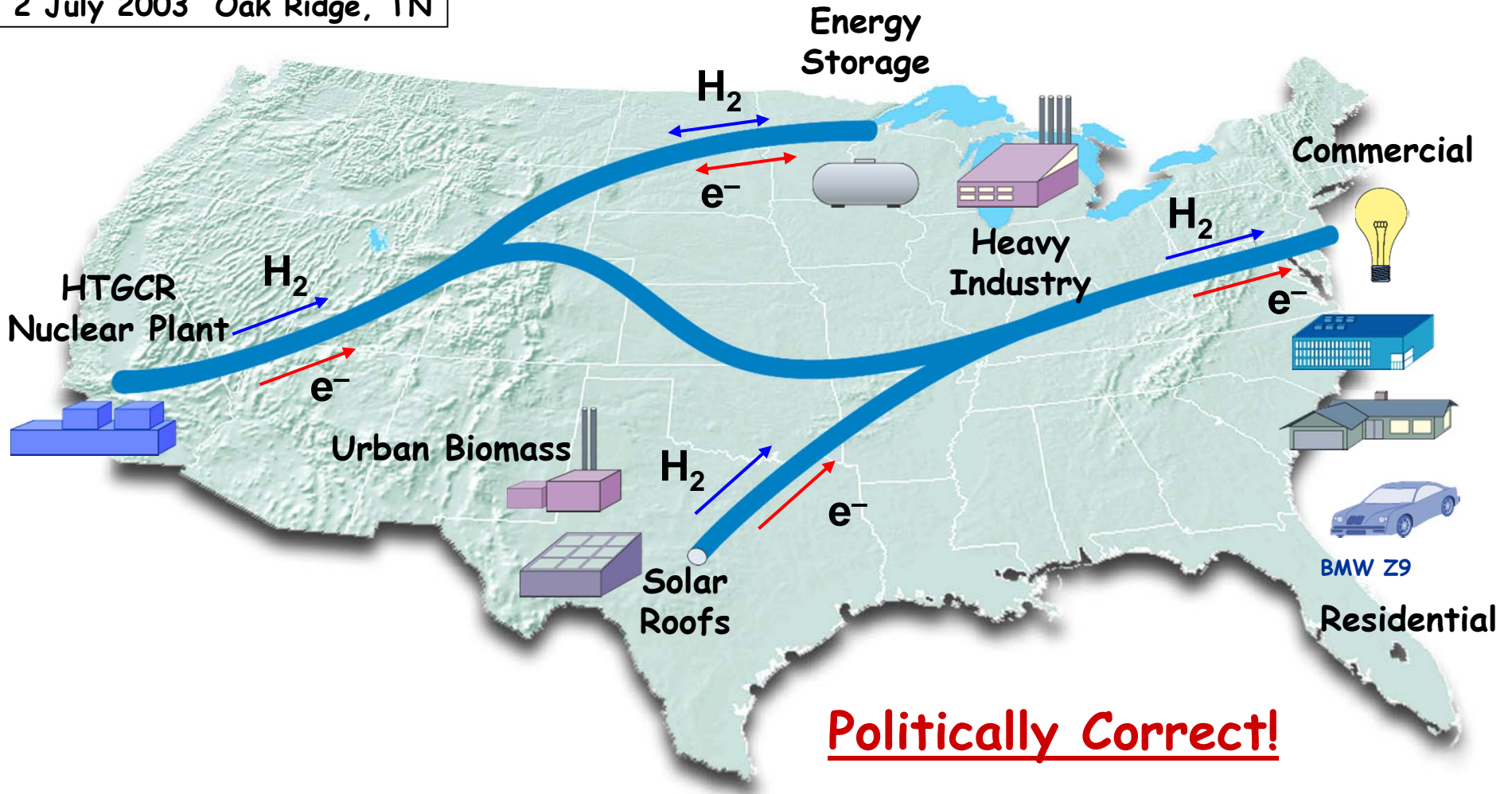
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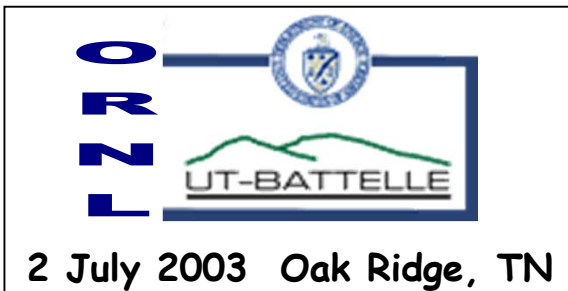
North American 21st Century Energy SuperGrid



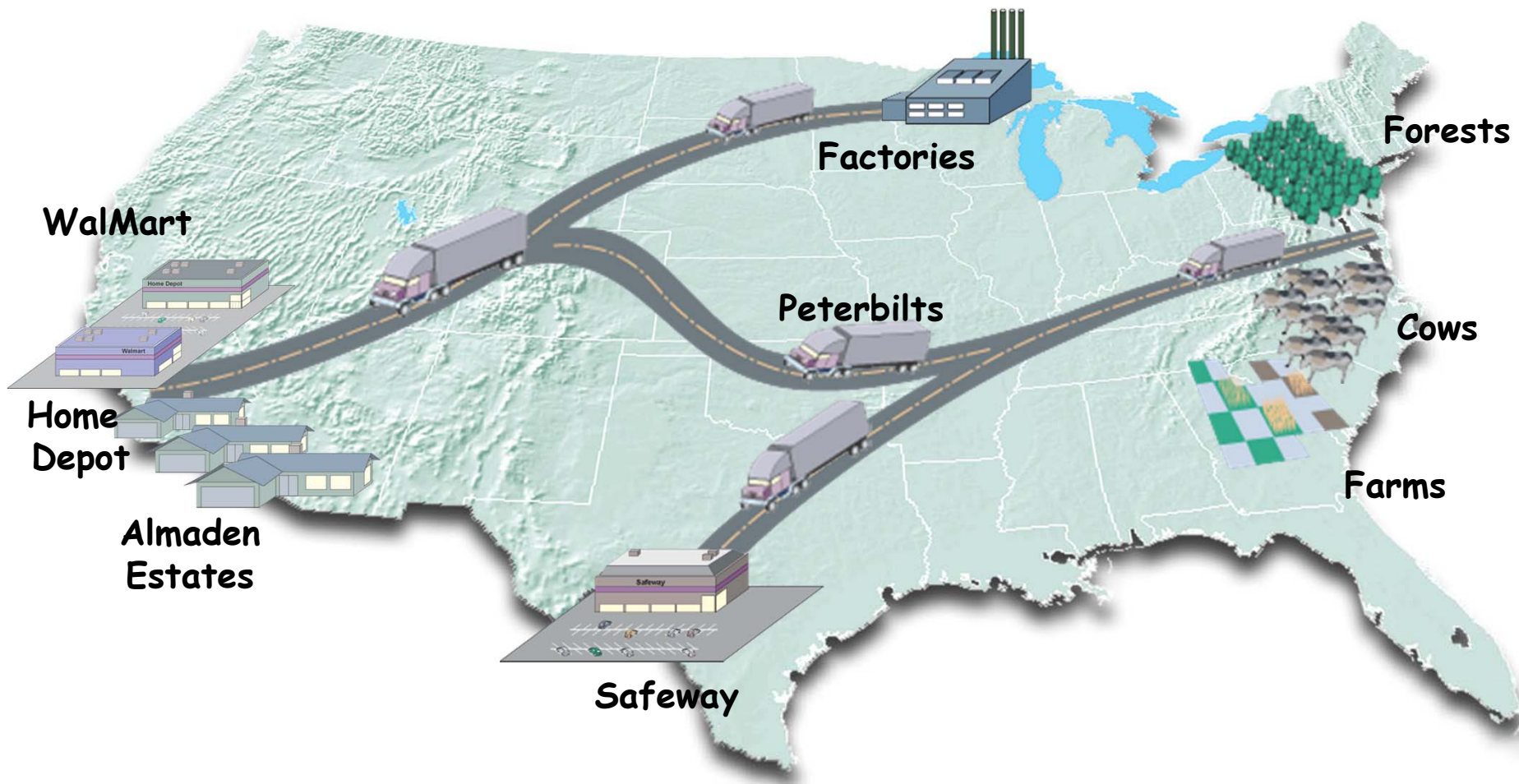
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Interstate 80 The 20th Century Diesel Grid



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Garwin-Matisoo (IBM, 1967)

100 GW dc, 1000 km !

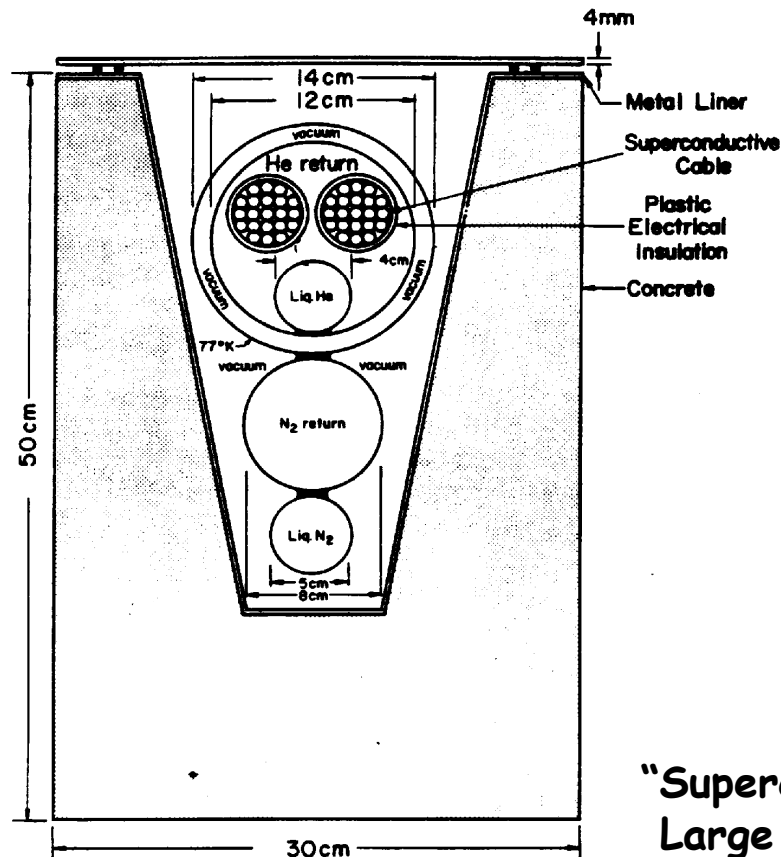


Fig. 1. Cross section of the 100-GW line.

- Nb₃Sn Wire
- T_c = 9 K
- LHe liquid-vapor cooled
- LN₂ heat shield

"Superconducting Lines for the Transmission of Large Amounts of Electric Power over Great Distances,"
R. L. Garwin and J. Matisoo, Proc. IEEE 55, 538 (1967)

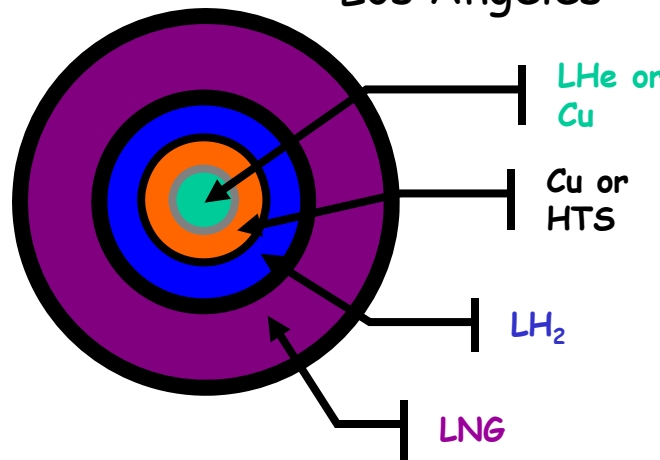
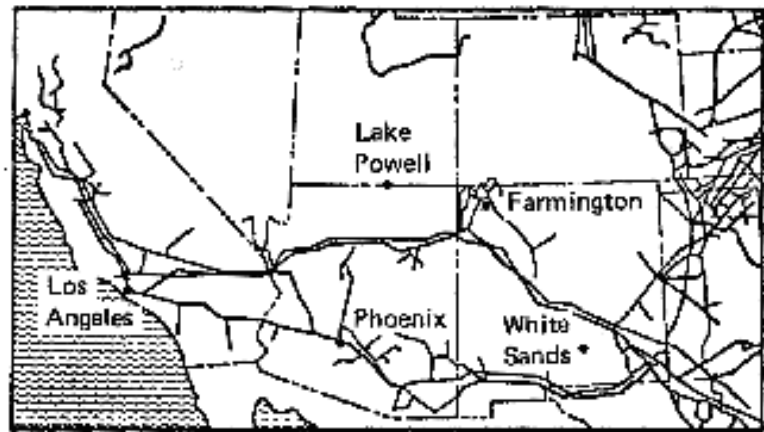
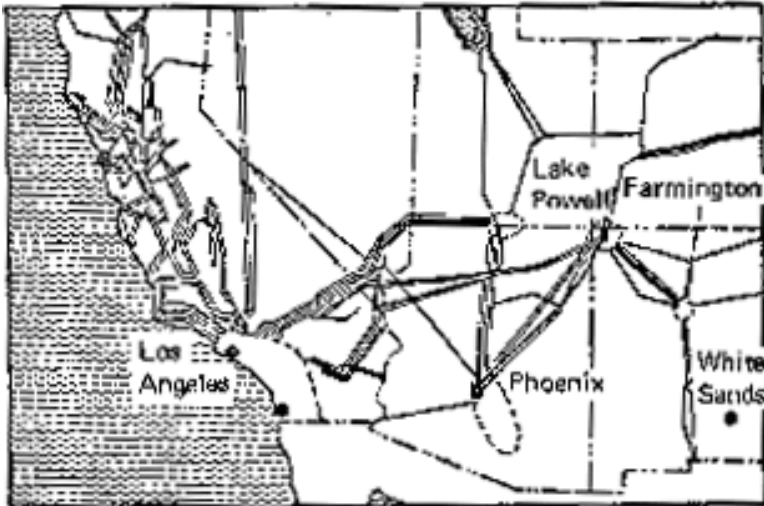
Electricity + Gas (LASL, 1972)

"Multiple Use of Cryogenic Fluid Transmission Lines."

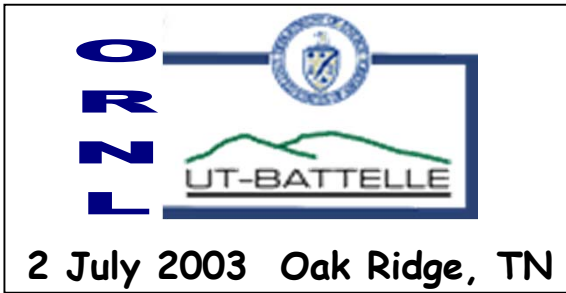
J.R. Bartlit, F.J. Edeskuty, & E.F. Hammel, ICEC 4, 1972.

NM Space Shuttle Center

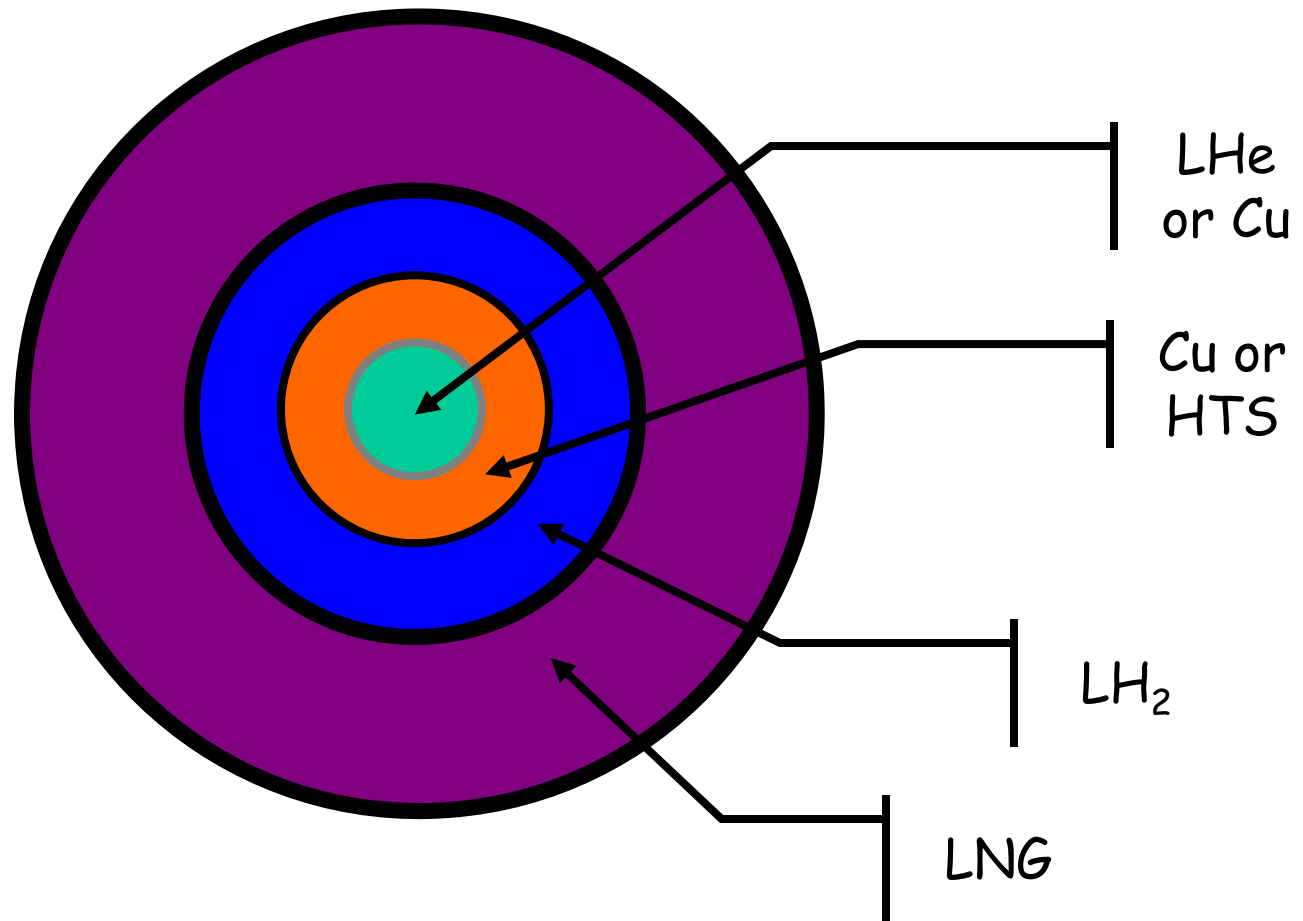
- Electricity
 - Four Corners
 - Lake Powell
- Natural Gas
 - Coal Gasification (NM)
- Hydrogen
 - Los Angeles



Cryogenic fluids served as heat shields for superconducting or cryoresistive conductor



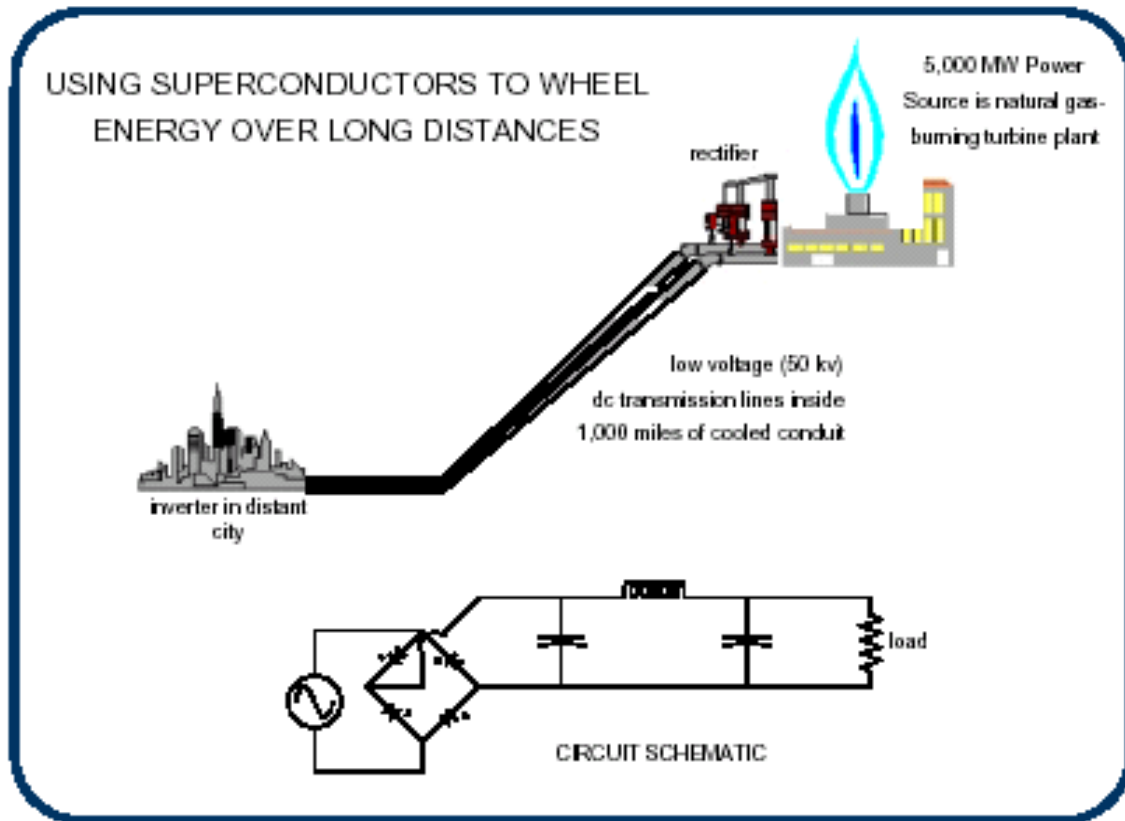
LASL Energy Delivery System





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Electricity Pipe

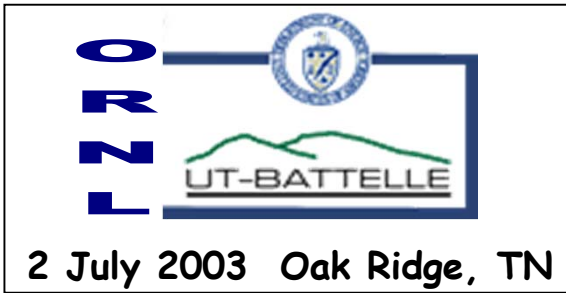


Initial EPRI study on long distance (1000 km) HTSC dc cable cooled by liquid nitrogen -- 1997 --

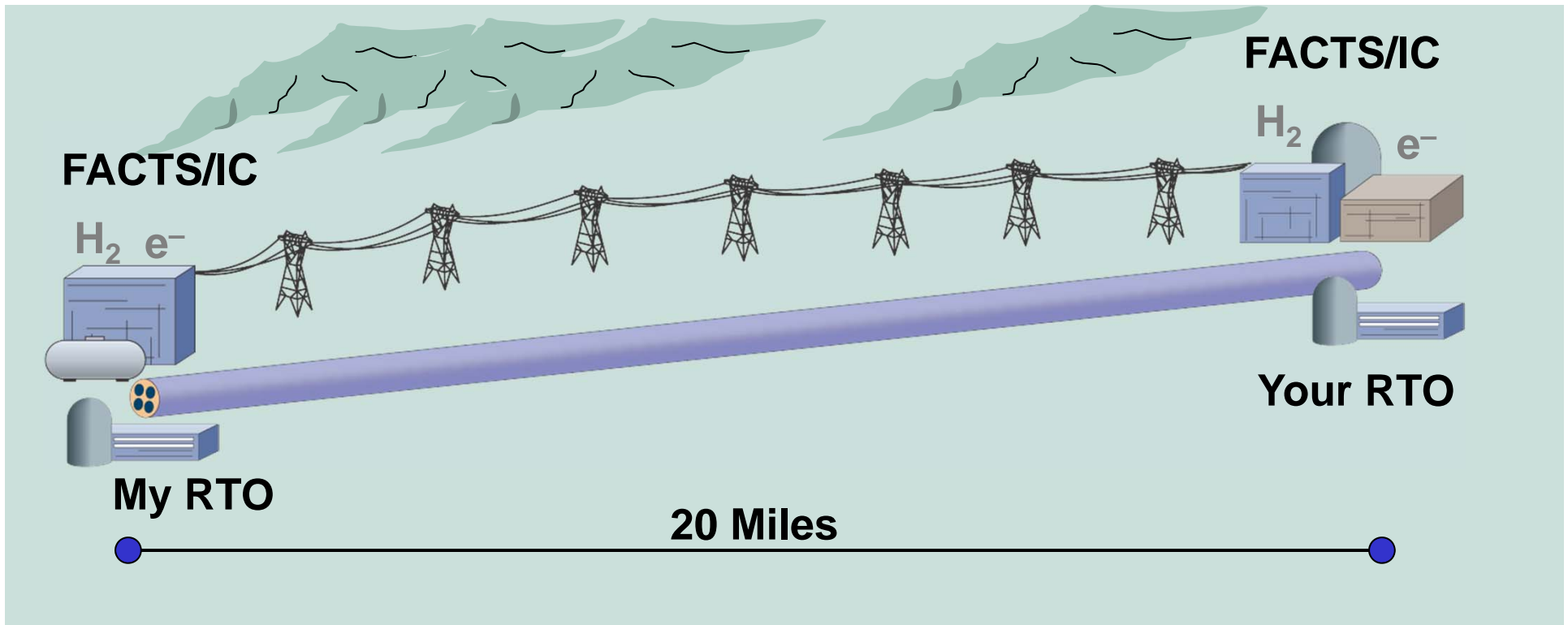
P.M. Grant, S. Schoenung, W. Hassenzahl, EPRI Report 8065-12, 1997

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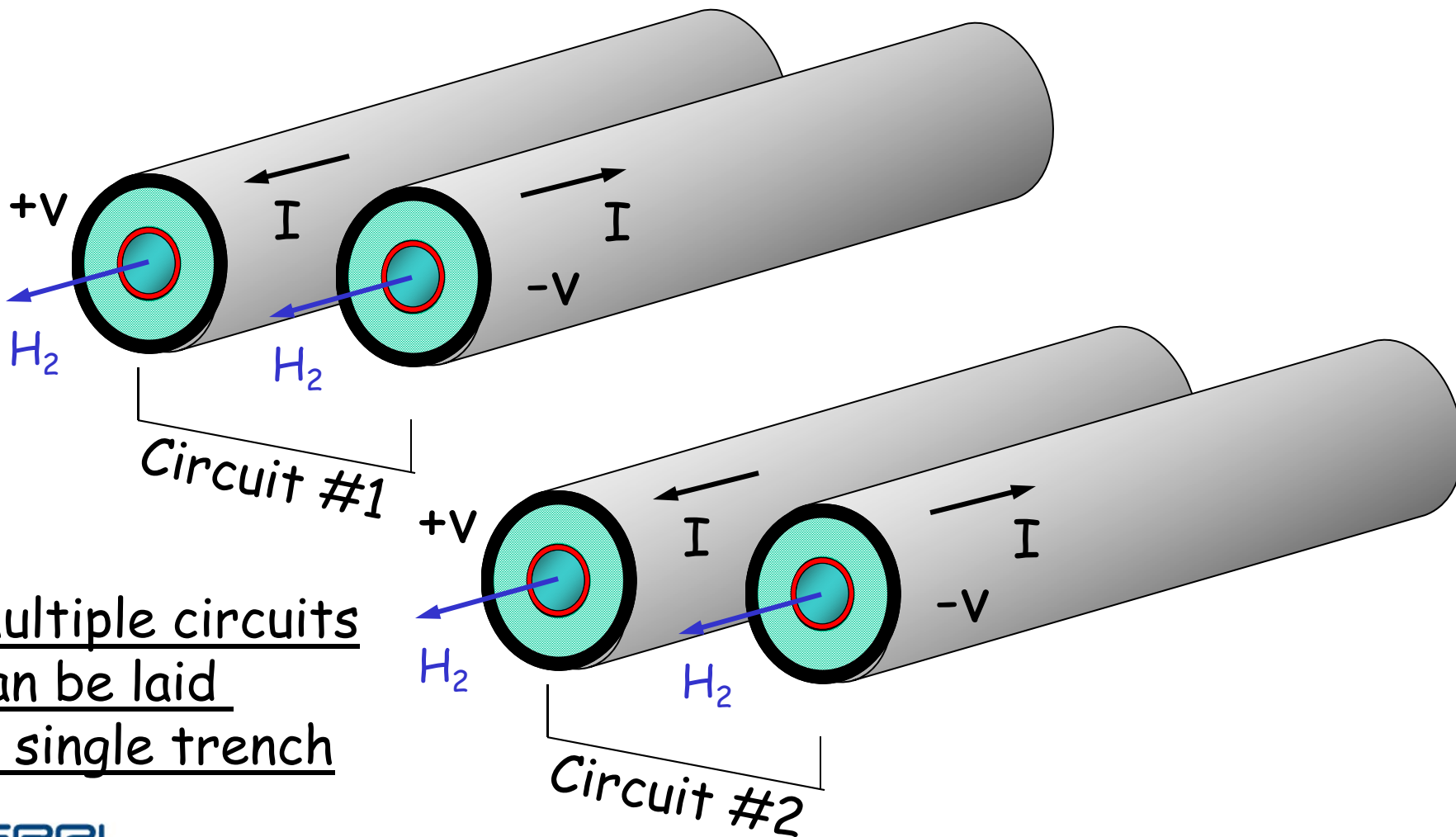




RegionGrid Interconnection



SuperCables

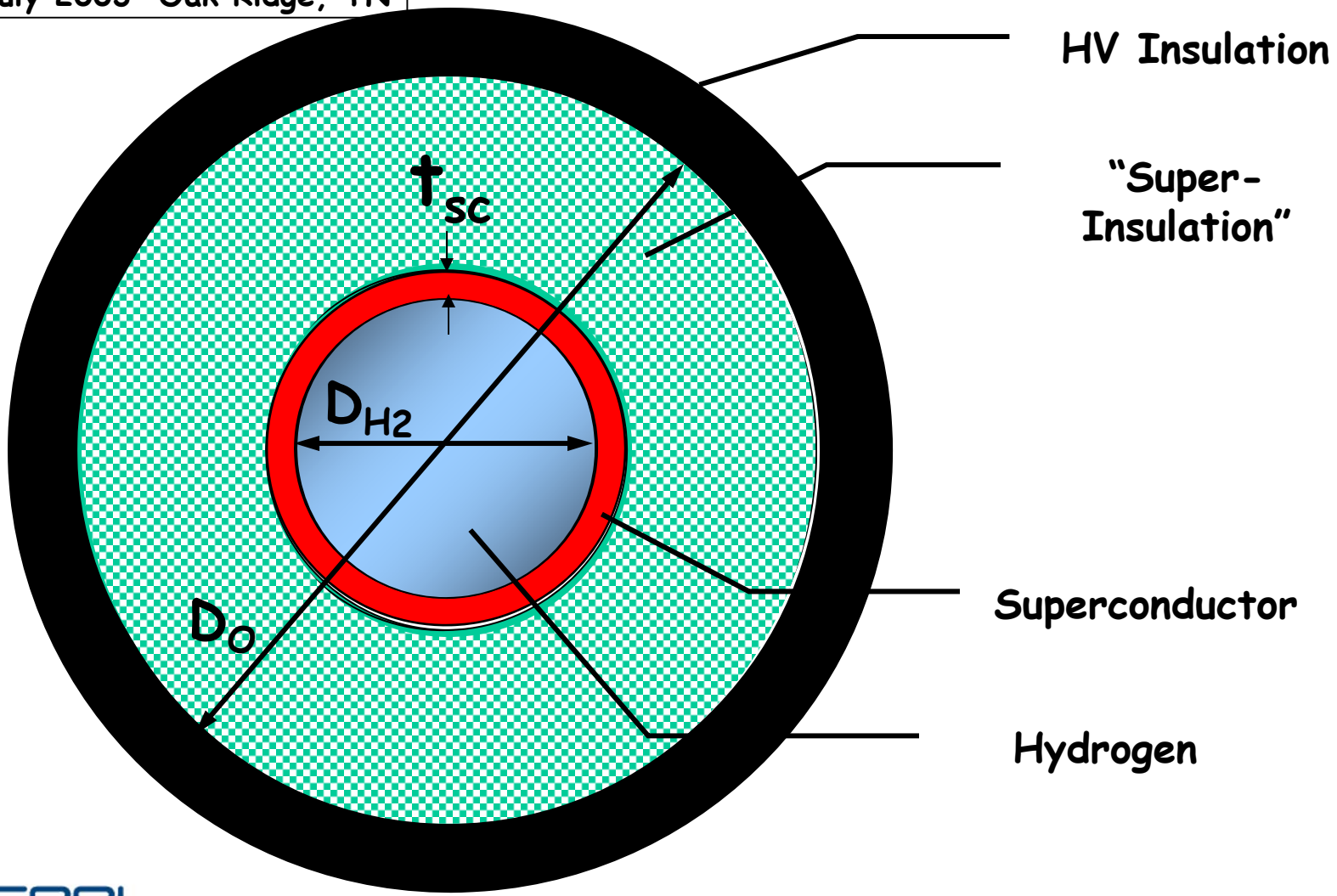


Multiple circuits
can be laid
in single trench



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SuperCable





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Power Flows

$$P_{SC} = 2|V|IA_{SC}, \text{ where}$$

Electricity

P_{SC} = Electric power flow

V = Voltage to neutral (ground)

I = Supercurrent

A_{SC} = Cross-sectional area of superconducting annulus

$$P_{H_2} = 2(Q\rho vA)_{H_2}, \text{ where}$$

Hydrogen

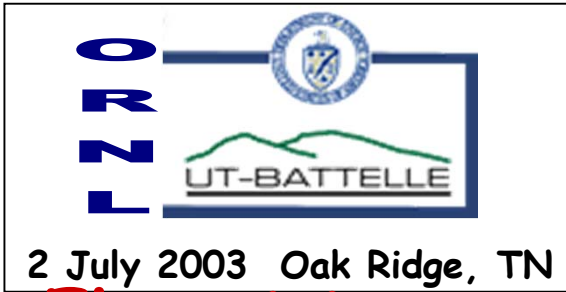
P_{H_2} = Chemical power flow

Q = Gibbs H_2 oxidation energy (2.46 eV per mol H_2)

ρ = H_2 Density

v = H_2 Flow Rate

A = Cross-sectional area of H_2 cryotube



Electric & H₂ Power

Electricity

| Power (MW) | Voltage (V) | Current (A) | Critical Current Density (A/cm ²) | Annular Wall Thickness (cm) |
|------------|-------------|-------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1000 | +/- 5000 | 100,000 | 25,000 | 0.125 |

Hydrogen (LH₂, 20 K)

| Power (MW) | Inner Pipe Diameter, D _{H2} (cm) | H ₂ Flow Rate (m/sec) | "Equivalent" Current Density (A/cm ²) |
|------------|---|----------------------------------|---|
| 500 | 10 | 3.81 | 318 |



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Thermal Losses

$$W_R = 0.5\epsilon\sigma (T_{\text{amb}}^4 - T_{\text{SC}}^4), \text{ where}$$

W_R = Power radiated in as watts/unit area

$$\sigma = 5.67 \times 10^{-12} \text{ W/cm}^2\text{K}^4$$

$$T_{\text{amb}} = 300 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{\text{SC}} = 20 \text{ K}$$

$\epsilon = 0.05$ per inner and outer tube surface

$$D_{\text{SC}} = 10 \text{ cm}$$

$$W_R = 3.6 \text{ W/m}$$

Radiation Losses

Superinsulation: $W_R^f = W_R/(n-1)$, where

n = number of layers

Target: $W_R^f = \underline{0.5 \text{ W/m}}$ requires ~10 layers

Other addenda (convection, conduction): $W_A = \underline{0.5 \text{ W/m}}$

$$W_T = W_R^f + W_A = \underline{1.0 \text{ W/m}}$$



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Heat Removal

$$dT/dx = W_T / (\rho v C_p A)_{H_2}, \text{ where}$$

dT/dx = Temp rise along cable, K/m

W_T = Thermal in-leak per unit Length

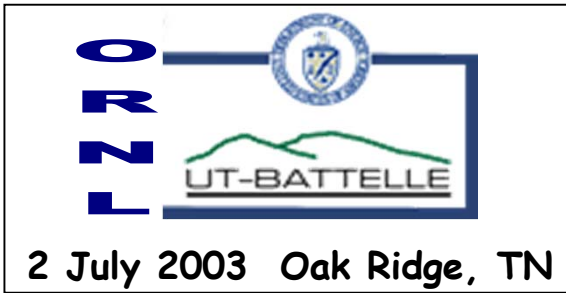
ρ = H_2 Density

v = H_2 Flow Rate

C_p = H_2 Heat Capacity

A = Cross-sectional area of H_2 cryotube

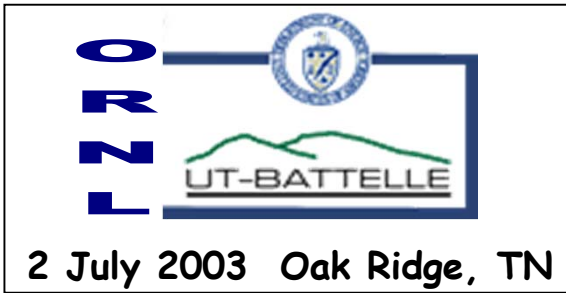
Take $W_T = 1.0 \text{ W/m}$, then $dT/dx = 1.89 \times 10^{-5} \text{ K/m}$,
Or, 0.2 K over a 10 km distance



Remaining Issues

Current stabilization via voltage control

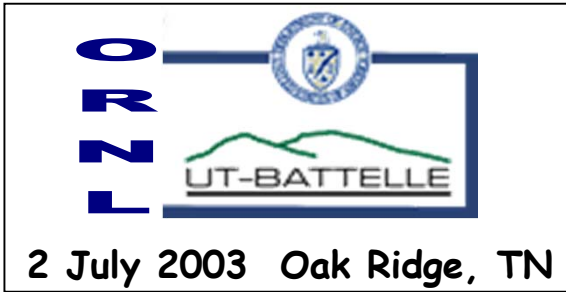
- AC interface (phases)
- Ripple suppression
- Charge/Discharge cycles



Remaining Issues

Power Electronic Discretes

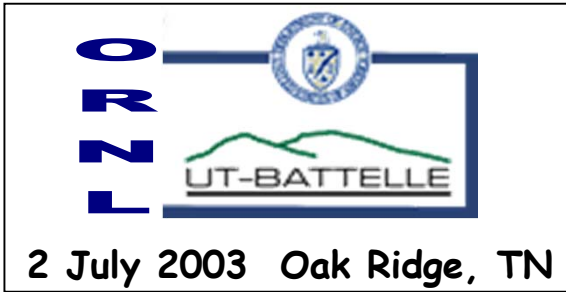
- GTOs vs IGBTs
- 12" wafer platforms
- Cryo-Bipolars
 - Minority carrier concentration
 - Doping profiles



Remaining Issues

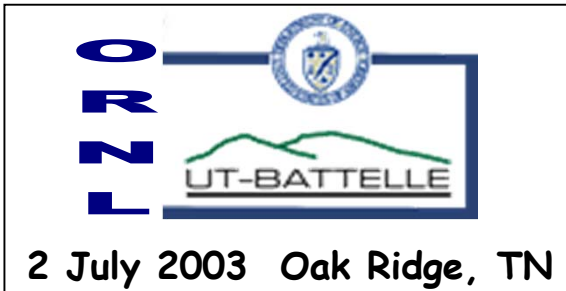
Hydrogen Issues

- Safety
- Generation (electrolysis)
- Cryocoolers
- Liquid vs Pressurized Gas
- Flow Rate
- Storage



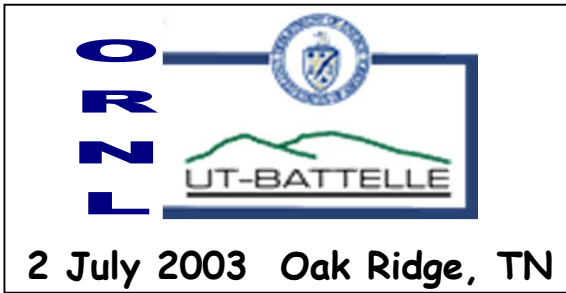
Remaining Issues

Design & Prototyping!

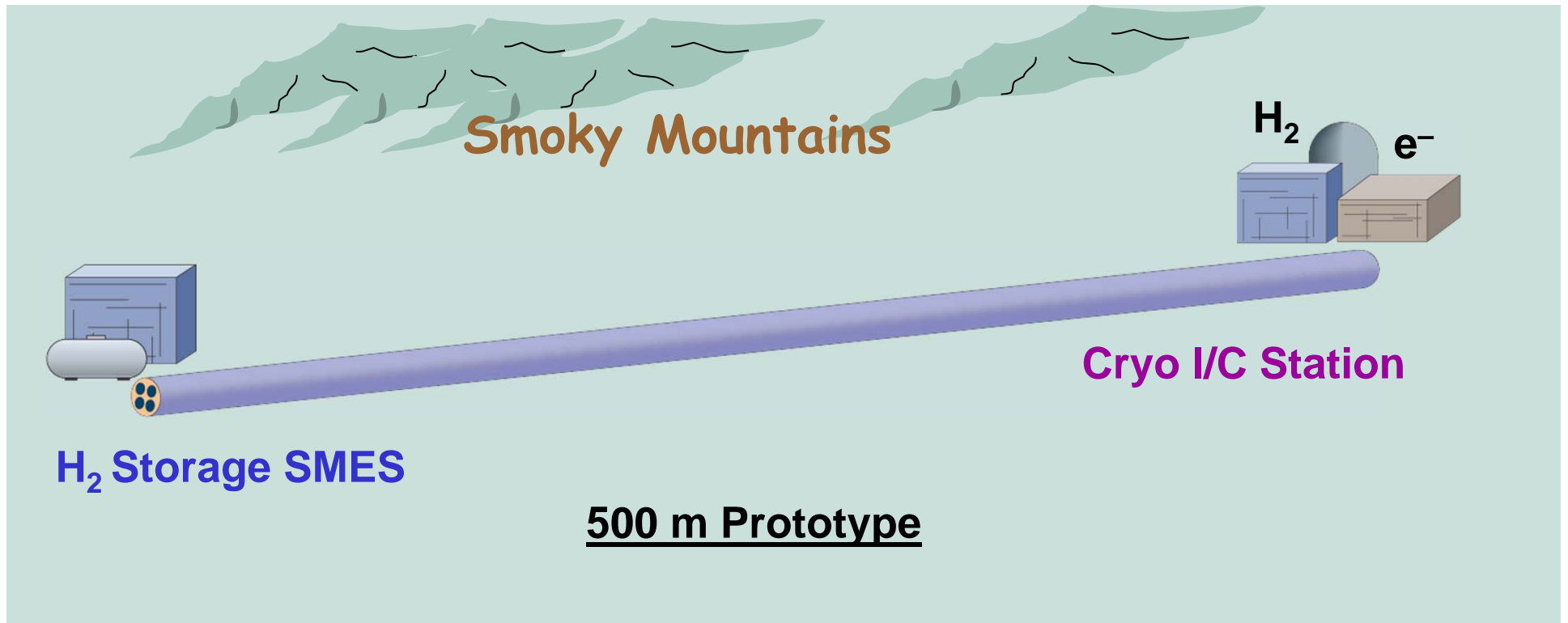


S.14 Opportunity

- S.14 - Senate Energy Omnibus Bill
 - FY04 \$15 M Authorization For OETD R&D
 - Section 927(e)(C):
 - *"Facilitate commercial transition toward direct current power transmission, storage, and use for high power systems utilizing high temperature superconductivity."*
- FY04 National Lab Study targeting prototype SuperCable by FY05 and beyond (\$10 M ?)



SuperCable Prototype Project

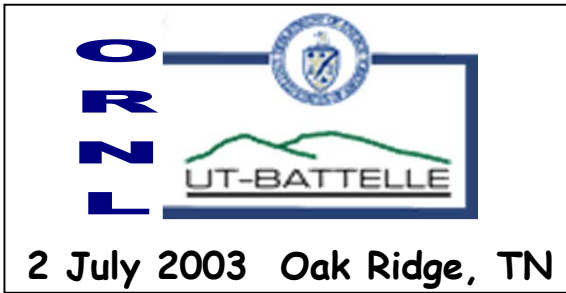


OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY

EPRI

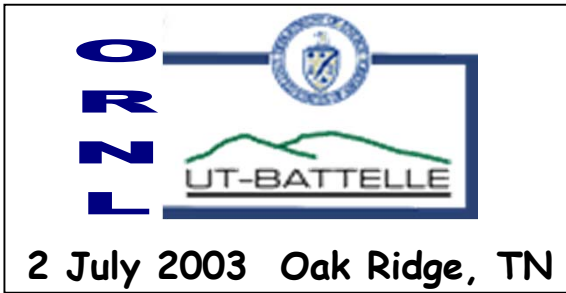
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Where there is no vision,
the people perish...

Proverbs 29:18



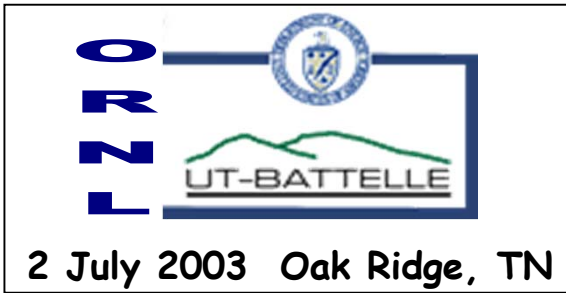
"You can't always get
what you want..."



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"...you get what you need!"



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